

spicuous upon the margin of the posterior wings upon the upperside, only those just at the anal angle and the two between the median nervules reappear upon the underside. Of these the two at the anal angle are obscure, while those between the median nervules are large and very distinct. They are all crowned with red lines and have their black centres irrorated with shining green scales.

Expanse of wings 28 mm. Type in the collection of the author.

I have assigned this species in a gen-

eral way to *Lycaena* Fabr., feeling unable to refer it to any of the recent subdivisions of the genus instituted by the Indian lepidopterists, without such an examination of the neuration as I do not feel justified in making with only one specimen at my disposal. It is very different in appearance from any other species of the group known to me, and recalls *Pseudodipsas cephenes* Hew., so far as the coloration of the upperside of the secondaries is concerned.

#### ON AN IMPORTANT CHARACTER, HITHERTO LITTLE NOTICED, IN THE FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE.

BY FREDERICK BLANCHARD.

In Comstock's Introduction to Entomology, part 1, the many excellencies of which and its fresh treatment of the subject lead us to hope for the early appearance of the succeeding parts, on page 18, there is given a figure of the underside of *Euchroma gigantea* Linn. in which is shown the antecoxal piece of the metasternum, separated by a short transverse suture, the ends arcuately bent towards and reaching the hind coxae. This appears to be the first distinct reference to this peculiarity of the Buprestidae so far as I can learn. Deyrolle, in his Buprestides de la Malasie, plate 4, figs. 3 and 4 exhibits the same thing, but in fig. 25, illustrating the underside of a species of *Pachyscelis*, the suture is not indicated. There is, however, no reference to the antecoxal piece in the text.

From the examination of a considerable number of genera in this family during the last few years, both native and foreign, it appears that this structure is always present and is of much greater importance in limiting the family than the connate first and second ventrals chiefly depended upon heretofore.

Although the members of the family Buprestidae are usually quite easily recognized, some early errors would have been avoided had this character been observed or appreciated; in our own fauna, notably in the case of the genus *Schizopus* Lec., for the reception of which a distinct family, the Schizopodidae, was created although afterwards suppressed.

It need hardly be said that the existence of an antecoxal piece, seen elsewhere among Coleoptera, so far as I know, only in the Adephaga, where the importance of its existence and of its modifications have been so skilfully demonstrated by Dr. Horn, does not necessarily imply any relationship of the Buprestidae to that series, but adds another, and a most impressive one, to the many known instances of the repetition of characters or structures in widely different families, which have been noticed by writers, and especially by Dr. Horn.

HARRISMEMNA TRISIGNATA—I found two of these grotesque larvae on *Spiraea tomentosa*, Sept. 22nd, Northborough, Mass. The only food-plant given by Mr. Edwards is "*Syringa*." The larva bored into bits of rotten wood, and "backed out" with the chips. These chips were rolled into neat pellets of almost uniform size, very round,